Annex 1.

Zeebak Center

Zeebak center, which is consisting of four villages, is located at confluent of Aseek, Sangleech, Degul, and Wijling valleys.

-Population : 62 families (about 1000 people)

-Trans. Cost : Baharak, Afs 4000/saer by donkey and Afs 1500/saer by truck.

-Labour wages: Afs 4000/per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : about 2% of total cultivated area

-Channels : Sar-e-bagh and Jow-i-bala with no major problem

-Flooding : The water from Aseek valley, which rises in the months of June through August, threatens the village. Paid by WFP, a 1.5 km long wall with 2 m width and 1 to 1.5 m height has been constructed out of dry stone masonry. 230 m of the wall, which is almost directly facing the water can not withstand the pressure. To get a strong barrier against the flooding, gabion wall or concrete masonry wall of 230 m length should be constructed at the critical section of the 1.5 km long wall.

Baharak Sangleech footpath

This path which turns from Baharak main road toward Sangleech without passing through Zeebak center crosses the river close to Gulkhana Village. There had been a bridge of 14 m span constructed out of dry stone masonry with wooden deck which has been washed by the river. This is a short cut, which can save about 2 to 3 hours of the people's time who go to Dasht-e-robat, upper part of Zeebak, and Pakistan.

While going to Sangleech and passing Farooq village there is another wooden deck bridge over which a lot of vehicle pass. This bridge is working now but soon or later this year it will collapse or might get washed by next year's flooding.

Kholkhan Village

-Population: 46 families (about 400 people)

-Trans. Cost: Baharak, Afs 3000/saer by donkey and Afs 1500 to 2000/saer by truck

Annex 1.

-Labour wage: Afs 4000/day (unskilled)

-Poppy : less than 1% of the total cultivated area

-School : the children go to Zeebak and Dand Schools

-Channel : Kholkhan is the only major channel of this village. Only the intake of this channel has been constructed out of stone masonry by PRB, however the people say that all of the channel was surveyed and cement was brought to the site for all of the structures, but it has been taken back. In two places lengths of 13 m and 24 m of the channel gets blocked by land slides. The diverted water destroys a lot of land. However, people has planted some bushes on the sides of the channel, still huge bodies of slides does its own work. The good solution is to lay pipes of 50 cm diameter in these sections.

In the center of the village two gullies cross the channel. They not only destroy the channel but also some houses. The people have constructed brest walls on the sides and super-passages at the cross sections on the channels, but they get washed. Stronger structures will be 80 m gabion wall on each sides and 9m super-passage on each channel crossing of the gullies.

Nowabad Village

-Population: 14 families (about 300 people)

-Trans. Cost: Baharak, Afs 3000/saer by donkey and Afs 1200/saer by truck

-Labour wage: Afs 4000 per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : very little cultivated area, but about 35 addicts

-Channels : Jobar-i-bala and Joizair are the two major channels of the village which are common between this village and Shenguk Village. The people request for opening a new channel of 2 km length which, as they say, can turn a lot of dry land into agricultural land. This channel would start from one of the neighboring gullies for which the people do not have any name.

Annex 1.

Shenguk Village

-**Population:** 15 families (about 200 people)
-**Trans. Cost:** Baharak, Afs 3000/saer by donkey and Afs 1200/saer by truck

-**Labour wage:** Afs 4000 per day (unskilled)

-**Poppy** : less than 1% of the total cultivated area, but about 20 addicts

-**Channels** : One of the two common channels, with Nowabad, is in very bad condition. 480 m of the channel gets washed by every body of water coming from snow melt and its repairing is quite difficult. It is very high, on its one side there is very hard sedimentary rock which is difficult to cut and on the other side there is a steep hill side. The only solution of this part is covered channel which can be made of 50 cm diameter pipes laid on the channel bed and linked to the sedimentary rock. Construction of super-passage would be very costly because it needs very high retaining walls. One another section, this channel gets washed by gully water, the only prevention is to build a super-passage.

There is one channel belonging only to Shenguk. About 400m of the channel gets washed by the floods from Zarail valley. This flood not only destroys this channel but it has destroyed a lot of agricultural land and has broadened its bed. The channel also threatens Dashtikhan village. A good structure which might protect the channel, land, and the village would be about 1200 m of gabion wall on the sides of valley's stream bed, 100 m of stone masonry wall at the end section of the valley close to Shenguk channel to reduce the width of the valley water, and one super-passage of 40 m length on Shenguk Channel.

Kazdan Village

This village is consisting of two: Upper Kazdan and Lower Kazdan.

-**Population:** 24 families (about 300 people)

-**Trans. Cost:** Baharak, Afs 3000 to 4000/saer by donkey and Afs 1500/saer by truck

-**Labour wage:** not common, but can be the same as other parts (Afs 4000 per day)

Annex 1.

-Poppy : a few square meters of land, but 20 addicts

-Channels :

There are five channels in Upper and three in Lower Kazdan.

Among the five channels of Upper Kazdan four lies on the right side of the valley and one on the left.

On the right, the first from the top needs 50 m of intake plus retaining wall and one super-passage of 2m length, but this channel goes to about 10 jereebs of land belonging to only one person who has bought the land from the villagers. The second from the top needs 16 m retaining wall and a 3m super-passage, this channel gives water to the village houses and some land. Third from the top (Raz), the longest channel which gives water to Dashtikhan and Dand villages, needs a 10 m retaining wall and two super-passages of 4 and 5 meters length. The fourth from the top is OK.

The one on the left gets damaged a lot by the mountain water and its own pressure, but the land under irrigation is not more than a jereeb.

In the lower village on the left side of the valley the first and second channels from the top have a common intake which needs about 30 m concrete masonry wall. The 3rd channel is OK.

<u>Dashtikhan Village</u>

-Population: 18 families (about 250 people)

-Trans. Cost: Baharak, Afs 3000/saer by donkey and Afs 1000/saer by truck and from Eshkashem Afs 500/saer by donkey.

-Labour wage: they have not done work for cash, but have been paid one saer of wheat for the work on the main road

-Poppy : very little cultivated area, but about 10 addicts

-Channels : There are two main channels in this village, Raz and Rao. Raz is common with Upper Kazdan. Rao Channel starts in this village and waters some of the land in Dand village also. It needs 12m of intake and 35 meter concrete pipe to protect the channel from the land slide so the water does not get blocked.

-**Other issues:** Wijling river has destroyed about 400 jereebs of land belonging Dashtikhan and Shenguk villages. The river washes about 10000 trees every year which is a problem for five villages lying on the same side of the valley. The problem started when the river changed its course. There had been a direction control dam constructed during the Zahir Shah Kingdom. The dam was washed during the period of time. It is necessary that a 5 km long wall be constructed in order to keep the river on one side so the people can rebuild their land and no further destruction will occur.

There is also a problem from Zarail Valley, which washes Shenguk Channel. It threatens the village. However, the people have made dry stone masonry walls, they are not sure of its strength.

Dand Village

-**Population:** 16 families (about 200 people)

-**Trans. Cost:** Baharak, Afs 3000/saer by donkey and Afs 1000/saer by truck and from Eshkashem Af by donkey.

-**Labour wage:** they have not done work for cash, but have been paid on saer of wheat for the work one the main road

-**Poppy** : very little cultivated area, but about 15 addicts

-**Channels** : Rao, common with Dashtikhan, is the only channel that this village has. In their part, the channel gets washed in two places, which requires two super-passages of 5 and 6m length.

-**School** : Hazrat High School, which is attended by the children of seven villages, has about 260 students, 12 teachers, 3 administration workers, and 4 service staff. The students are comprised of 87 girls and 173 boys.

The building is not in good shape. Some of the classes might collapse because of bad walls and roofs. The school like most of Badakhshan schools does not have any chairs and tables except one or two broken ones in administration office. The building needs to be completely repaired or a new building should be constructed in it place.

Annex 1.

Raid Khord Village

This village is consisting of four smaller villages which are, Ospet, Raid Khord, Asken, and Rokul.

-Population: Ospet 12 families , Raid Khord 20 families (about 350 people), Asken and Rokul 24 families (about 300 people).

-Trans. Cost: Baharak, Afs 4000 to 5000/saer by donkey

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat

-Poppy : less than 1% of the total cultivated area

-Channels : there are about nine channels in the area, but the main ones are Sawz, Irghuk, and Ospet.

Sawz Channel, the top most channel on the left side of the valley needs 120 m of concrete intake and two super-passages of a total length of 10 m. The first part of the channel gets blocked by land slides from the adjacent mountain. First five meters of the intake should have concrete walls and the rest should be covered channel or piped. The good point in this channel is, if it is enlarged there will not be the need of too many intakes and channels in the lower parts. Now the section is about 50x15 cm.

Irghuk Channel, the second channel on the left side of valley, needs the same size of intake as Sawz Channel, but if Sawz Channel is enlarged there will not be any need for this channel.

Ospet Channel, the top most channel on the right side of valley, needs about 180 m of intake and retaining wall, super-passages of 5m, 4m, and two 12m lengths, and one sluice gate.

-Other issues: There is a Village Road started at the center of Raid Khurd connected to Eshkashem Main Road from the center of Raid Khord. The road is Ok, but in one place water has covered a 12 m length of it. A 6m retaining wall, to change the water direction, and some gravel filling, on the road bed, can solve the problem.

There is a spring at the top of the village. Its water is a little bit warm. As the people say, in winter they do all of their washing in this spring. They had made a small reservoir out of stone piled around the spring to collect the water, but it has been completely destroyed by mountain

water containing a lot of stone. They are very much willing if the committee could make them a concrete reservoir which would solve their every day reconstruction problem. The volume of water is not so great, but the representative said that this is their only prioritized project.

There are two bridges in the village, connecting two sides of the valley. One is Raid Khord Bridge and the other is Asken Bridge. They asked for construction of concrete supports for Raid Khord Bridge, which has a 9x4 m deck.

At the end of the valley where the road from Zeebak comes from the left and goes to the right to Eshkashem the valley's water cuts the road and its very difficult for the pedestrians to pass through. A bridge in this place would be a great help.

Zarkhan Village

-Population: 56 families (about 500 people)

-Trans. Cost: Baharak, Afs 3500 to 4500/saer by donkey and 1200 to 1500 by truck.

-Labour wage: one saer per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : about 2% of the total cultivated area, about 20 addicts

-Channels : There are three main channels which are Jowi Bala, Jowi Payan, and Jowi Asiaba.

Jowi Bala is the top most channel which gives drinking water to most of the village and irrigates some land. It needs about 40 m of intake and retaining wall. The intake of this channel starts adjacent to a cliff which has given the channel a good protection. The other channels which need the same size of intake are close to this channel, but they start from mid part of the gully, the water of which washes the intakes and has destroyed a lot of agricultural lands.

The best work in this site would be to construct the first channel with a little bit larger intake and a sluice gate in one section of the retaining wall. And alongside with the channel intake a 30m of concrete wall and 150m of gambian walls should be constructed in order to protect the lands from flood damages.

Annex 1.

There are three households living on the left side of the valley. They use water from a channel which has a bad intake and passes through lose gravelly soil, which slides off frequently. The possibility and necessity should be studied once more, to decide about work in this place.

-Other issues: Zeebak Eshkashem Road passes from the lower part of the village. Along the road there had been a bridge with a deck size of 4.5x20 m and concrete supports on the two sides to the river. The bridge has been washed. If the road is diverted from river bed to the hill side this will become an important section along the road.

Eshkashem District:

Surkhdara Village

-Population: 20 families (about 250 people)

-Trans. Cost: Baharak, Afs 5000/saer

-Labour wage: one saer per day (unskilled)

-Poppyaddicts: less than 1% of total cultivated area, but 40

-Channels : Kajdara Channel and Mianrau are the two main channels of the village

Kajdara Channel starts from Kajdara (Bent Valley), which is about 16 km far from Surkhdara. As the people say it get washed in several places.

Mianrau Channel which starts form Khushpak, used to irrigate about 60 jereebs of land, but now it has changed all of this land into marshy land because here the ground water level is very high and the bed has a lot of clay. The people requested for repairing the channel by using stone and concrete so that the lands can be recovered as well. To do this project, very careful study is required because the land has been marshy for several years and all of sedimentation occurs in this place, which has produced an unreliable base for construction work.

-Other issues: across from Surkhdara there is another valley called Shwaldar, which has a lot of water and makes most of Wijling's water. The water from this valley used to come to Wijling valley and turn right next to a cliff toward Zeebak, but now it goes directly toward Surkhdara on other

side of the valley and then turns right. The water has washed several jereebs of land and might do further destructions. To avoid further destruction about 400- 500 m of gabion is required to change the water direction back to its original path.

Bazgeer Village

This village is consisting of other three smaller villages which are Malandeh, Pasran, and Pushtpusht.

-Population: 80 families (about 1200 people)

-Trans. Cost: about Afs 5000 to 5500/saer from Baharak by donkey

-Labour wage: one saer per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : about 1% of total cultivated area, about 300 addicts

-Channels : there are about six main channels in this village, which are Kooaba, Darkushak, Raween Oshtiked, Jegani, and Robat channels.

Kooaba Channel has little water, they request if a new channel, with an approximate length of 10 km, is excavated from Piran-e-sarehouz to increase the volume of water. As they say it passes through soft earth.

Darkushak in one section has been washed completely. The water from an out flow of some land has washed Darkushak's bed completely and the washed place has been changed to a 3m deep gully. To convey the water from one side of the washed bed to other side a 50 m long elevated aqueduct (turnab) is required. The channel needs a 10 m long intake as well.

Raween Channel gets washed in one section, where a pipe will solve the problem, by a length of 9 m. In another place the channel passes an area where the ground is lower than channel bed. The people have made an artificial bed for the channel by filling the place, but because of being high and loose it gets destroyed frequently. Stone masonry walls and bed are needed for the channel. Besides, the neighboring land should be checked by level. If a suitable alternative path is found and the land owner agrees, a new alignment should be made.

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Oshtiked Channel does not have much problems.

Jegani Channel needs about 50 m of intake and retaining wall. Because of the soft and loose soil in one section a 5m long super-passage is needed.

Robat Channel requires a 10 m intake and 5 m culvert.

-School : Bazgeer Elementary School, constructed about 40 years ago, has eight rooms. Three rooms have walls and roof, and the other five are partially or completely destroyed. It has 6 half destroyed latrines.

The school has 234 students, out of which 82 are girls, 8 teachers, one head master, two administration staff, and two service staff. The children from 7 villages come to this school. The people insisted very much for a new building to be constructed in the same place.

-Other issues: Close to school there is one communication bridge which gets washed frequently. The bridge is used by the students and by the local people as well. Two concrete supports and one 6x1.5 m wooden deck would solve the problem.

There is one gully passing from middle of the village. Because of its zigzag path it can destroy some houses, lands, and one side of the school building. To avoid this problem a 400 meter retaining wall is required, either stone masonry or gabions.

Khushpak Village

-Population: 100 families (about 1000 people)

-Trans. Cost: not common

-Labour wage: one saer wheat per day

-Poppyddicts: about 15% of total cultivated area. about 150

-Channel : no major channel, they use spring water, which is close to the village

-School : There is one school which has up to grade four the school is located mid way between Khushpak and Neechem. It has about 100 students, out of which 35 are girls, 5 teachers one head master two administration and service workers. The school building which does not have any doors and windows can last for some time if repaired.

A. INTRODUCTION:

1. Purpose :

NAC has been working in most parts of Badakhshan and has worked on many education, communication, irrigation, and other physical infrastructure projects. To maintain a balance of activities among different parts of the province it was deemed important to have some projects in the eastern districts of Badakhshan.

Some preliminary information was necessary to plan future activities. Therefore, this baseline survey was conducted to gather information from Zeebak, Eshkashem, and Sheghnan districts.

2. Methodology:

Information was collected by going to each village and talking to the people. The people usually introduced their representative and some elders to talk on their behalf and describe their problems. After talking with the people and listening to their problems, the places which needed technical or other sort of assistance were visited. Most of the information about the physical infrastructures and agriculture matters was noted on the site.

B. Background:

1. **Location:** Zeebak, Eshkashem, and Sheghnan Districts lie in the east of Badakhshan Province, approximately 100km, 124km, and 100km, respectively, form Faizabad, the provincial capital.

The three districts comprise of about 70 villages spread over an area of approximately 7,080 sq.km

2. **Population:** The total population of these districts is about 35,500 people (10000 Eshkashem, 5500 Zeebak, 20000 Sheghnan). There are two major ethnic groups in this region. The people in the upper part of Zeebak call themselves Tajiks, who have a local language called Sangleechee. These people are living in the villages from Sangleech up to Dasht-e-Robat. From Dasht-e-Robat, which is in the middle of Zeebak, up to the border of Eshkashem and Sheghnan the area is inhabited by Persian speaking Tajiks. The people of Sheghnan are all Sheghnee speaking, who call themselves Tajiks also.

All of the original people of these districts are Ismailee Shiite, except a Jafaree Shiite Village in center of

Annex 1.

Neechem Village

-Population: 35 families (about 450 people)

-Trans. Cost: not common

-Labour wage: one saer wheat per day

-Poppy : about 2-3% of the total cultivated area

-Channels : Neechem Channel and Gauandara are the main channels of the village.

Neechem Channel needs about 20 m long intake and in one place where the channel passes over a gravel bed, the water gets lost after infiltrating into ground. The channel needs to be pipes or a concrete bed should be laid.

Gauandara Channel over passes three other channels. The bed usually gets destroyed and water goes away. Three small super passages are required to solve this problem.

-Other issues: the channel of the village becomes dry in the fall and winter, so the women go to get water from a spring which is 1500 m away from the village on a hill side. The people requested if a system is constructed to convey water to the village and store it in a reservoir so not only the distance problem is solved but also sufficient water which gets wasted during the night can be collected.

Gauandara Village

-Population: 25 families (about 500 people)

-Rent : about Afs 3000/saer from Eshkashem and 10000-12000/saer from Baharak

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : about 1% of the total cultivated area, about 100 addicts

-Channels :Jowi Bala and Jowi Shahee are the two main channels of the village. As the villagers say, both of these channels need about 10m intake. It gets washed and destroyed in about 15 sections along its path by lengths of 6-10 meters. The should be either piped or concreted.

Annex 1.

Eshkashem Center (Eshkashem)

Eshkashem, the center of Eshkashem District is the biggest area in the district with a lot of land and many villages. The villages in the center are, Gelysuk, Khushpak-e-Eshkashem, Ashtruk, Cheshkhan, Kangorak, Kundkad, Qazdeh, Zargaran, Sayad, Darwand, Bazar, Bahar, Seekhch, Bashand, Khermanee, Osas, Terbaud, Aingardeh, and Reewareech. These villages were not visited, but the information was obtained from a representative. The channels which had problem were seen and the information about them is stated below.

-Channels:

Guldara Channel irrigates the lands in Guldara, Khushpak and Osas villages.

Reewareech Channel irrigates some land in Guldara, Aingardeh, Khushpak, Turbad, Osas, and Khermanee villages.

Dane Ziarat Channel goes to the lands of Aingardeh, Turbad, and Osas villages.

Aingardeh Channels, which are two with the same name, water some land in Aingardeh, Osas, Kholokhan, Khermanee, Seekhch, Bahar, and Bashand villages.

Kangorak Channel waters the land of Kangorak, Cheshkan, Guldara, and Kundkad villages.

Cheshkan Channel irrigates the land in Cheshkan, and Kangorak villages.

Taraib Channel gives water to Aingardeh, Seekhch, Taraib, Bahar, and Bazar villages.

Bashend and Zargaran Channels water the land in Bashand and Zargaran

Sayad and Dasht Channels gives water to Dasht-e-Sanjabad. Bazar, Bahar, Aingardeh, and Sayad.

All of these channels need intakes of length 60-250 m. Guldara, Reewareech, Dan-e-Ziarat, and Aingardeh get washed by floods coming from a gully. On some channels the people have made their own super-passage. For example, on the lower Aingardeh channel they have put a Russian Jeep body up side down so that the water of gully can pass over it. To make a long life solution for these channels super-passages of average lengths of 12 m are required to be built.

-Other issues: As the representative said there are about 10 places on Eshkashem Wakhan Road that need culverts.

Deh Khoja Channel and Qala Bridge on Wakhan Road has been contracted to Chief of Police Department by WFP.

On the road passing through the center of the district about 25 sections are crossed by irrigation channels. In 9 sections which have full time water concrete pipes of 50 cm diameter and 3 cm thickness have been laid. The rest are not big problems, but a mess along the road.

Yakhdorok Village

-Population: 100 families including other smaller villages of Yakhdorok (about 2600 people)

-Trans. Cost: Eshkashem Afs 1000-1500 per saer by donkey

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : was not seen

-Channel : there is one main channel called Yakhdorok Channel. The intake of this channel is located in Yakhdorok gully, which has very strong floods. As they said, the intake has been washed about 10 times. A man in Walazh said that when the intake gets washed they sent people to contribute in reconstruction of the intake. The last time that the people have repaired the intake, they have used steel bars entered in the bed rock. On the steel bars they have put timbers on which, in turn, dry stone masonry work has been done. To make an intake that could last for some times two wall are needed to be constructed. The first wall with a length of 21 m to control the direction of the flood the second with a length of 48 m to divert the water in to the channel.

-Other issues: On the Yakhdorok gully, crossing the road to Sheghnan, there is a bridge of 6m length and 2m width. The bridge gets washed in every flood, because of its weak supports. It is used by all of the people who go to Eshkashem or to Baharak through Eshkashem. Two strong concrete supports with a wooden deck is a great need of this path.

Between Sarjangal, a village of five houses with a population of 50 people, and Yakhdorok a big reef lies on the way. At the bottom of this cliff there is the old road

constructed before the war. The road has been submerged into the river water. The people have to go over the cliff which is very risky in winter. Even now, it is very difficult for the animals to pass over it. They said that many people and animals have fallen off the cliff in to the river and were lost. This is the path for six villages of Eshkashem, and for the people of Sheghnan and Darwaz in winter. Some work has been done by the people who were paid by UN, but still about 40 m (approx. 80 cum) of it needs to be blasted to a depth of about 2 to 3 meters.

Deh Payan (Yakhdorok Village)

-Population: 20 families (about 200 people)

-Trans. Cost: Eshkashem, about Afs 2000/saer by donkey

-Labour wage: one saer per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : less than 1% of total cultivated area, about 100 addicts.

-Channels : Sarcheshma, Sherebuk, and Dehbala are the main channels of the village.

Sarcheshma Channel was destroyed this year because of too much snow, but usually it does not have any problem.

Sherebuk Channel, according to the people, has a bad intake which gets washed every year. The length which gets damaged is about 50 m. In one section a gully crosses the channel, where the channel should have a strong covering.

-School : there is one high school common between Sarjangal, Yakhdorok, Sarshakh, and Walazh. The school has nine rooms which are not in very bad condition, but they need some repairing.

Sarshakh Village (Yakhdorok)

-Population: 9 families (about 100 people)

-Trans. Cost: Afs 2000 to 2500 per saer from Eshkashem

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : not any ,but about 6 addicts

-Channels : Sar-e-shakh is the only channel of this village. The channel starts from Kharjau gully. It needs a super-passage of 5m length, where a gully washes the channel 4 to 5 times every year.

Walazh Village (Yakhdorok)

-Population: 30 families (about 300 people)

-Trans. Cost: Eshkashem, Afs 5000 per saer by donkey

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : no poppy, but about 10 addicts

-Channels : no major channel problem

-School : Walazh School has been established because Yakhdorok High School is about 8 km (2 hrs. walk) away from Walazh. This school has six grades, and the number of students is 69, out of which 24 are girls. Six teachers and one room for administration worker are working here. The building like all other schools of these villages has been constructed by the people. It has three classrooms and one room for administration. The people requested for construction of a school building, because the building is small and not of good quality.

-Other issues: They said that the intake of Yakhdorok Channel, which was described before, was a major problem for Yakhdorok village. However, they do not get water from that channel, they consider it important.

Another request was to repair the road between Sarjangal and Yakhdorok. Either the old road should be repaired or the path along the reefs should be enlarged.

There is a bridge connecting two parts of the village and making the communication path to Sheghnan. It is not very bad, but it is not big and strong enough for all the people using it. Two concrete supports and a wooden deck would be enough until the road is constructed. They requested if the road to Zeech is repaired, however, they said that it had been surveyed by a team of surveyors (not known from where) a month before.

Annex 1.

Andazh Village (Gharan)

-Population: 14 families (about 150 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat (unskilled)

-Poppy : no cultivated area,but about 60 addicts

-Channels : Naway and Okhchagoon are the two main channels. Naway Channel starts from Naway Gully. As the representative says the intake gets washed all the time with a length of more than 200 m. In one place the channel passes adjacent to a reef and the people have made a bed out of stone and mud. Because the bed has no other strong support it collapses by water pressure. A better solution is to cut the channel into the reef which has a length of about 4m. There are three wash crosses having and average length of 5m, that need super-passages.

Okhchagoon Channel get washed in two places, both having about 10 m length. These places also need super-passages.

-Other issues: Down the road close to this village the road has been submerged by the river water in two places adjacent to a very high reefs. The first one has a length of 30m and the second 10m. The people has made the path by laying timbers like a bridge, but it is unreliable and very dangerous. This place need deep and very strong retaining walls and back-fill in order to make a good path.

Zeech Village

This village is consisting of three smaller villages which are Barnasee, Ogard, and Zeech. The road from Eshkashem constructed during the presidency of Daud Khan finishes in this village

-Population: 35 families (about 400 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat per day

-Poppy : no poppy, but about 120 addicts

Annex 1.

-Channels : the main channels of this village are Shekarkhana, Gelakhbala, Gelakhpayan, Baiduk, Chartaq, Qeshlaq, and Baraka.

These channels the same as the other channels in Badakhshan have intake problem. The first five need 25 to 30 m long intakes and the other two need 12 m long intakes. Qeshlaq and Baraka get washed by a gully's floods, where super passages of length five are needed.

-Other issues: they also requested for work on the washed section of the road, which is the important communication path.

Two bridges crossing two gullies were washed this year, but they have been repaired using local material. Now, the bridges are working well.

Gharan-e-payan Village

-Population: 26 families (about 450 people)

-Trans. Cost: Afs 12000/saer from Faizabad, and Afs 9000/saer from Baharak. In general it is Afs 3000/saer/day.

-Labour Wage: one saer wheat per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : no cultivated area, but 6 to 7 addicts.

-Channels : there are two main channel called Zendeen and Darmadar.

Zendeen Channel, having a 12m intake made out of wooden timbers and stone, starts from a high gully and comes down with a very steep slope. The intake gets washed two to three times every year. The channel itself passes through gravelly bed by a length of 200m along a steep down slope path and the water infiltrates into the ground. The infiltrated water comes out at the bottom of the hill and stays on the agricultural land. Because of too much water, the crops get rotten. The solution for this problem is concrete bed or pipe.

Darmadar Channel has intake problem. The intake having a length of 30m gets washed by floods coming from snow melt.

-School : there is one school called Gulbagh Elementary School. There are 72 students out of which 28 are girls. The old building having three classrooms and one

administration office was constructed by the community. As the number of classes increased from 3 to eight. They had to find a new place for the school. The new building which had been a military base has six rooms three of which do not have any roofs and the other three are not in good condition either. The students are from Gharanpayan, Bodardbon, and Bodardara.

Gharan-e-bala Village

Gharan-e-bala is located at the top of a flat hill on the side of Gharan-e-payan. The weather is very cold there. Most of the time snow falls before people can harvest the crops. The people said that once in 1971 they had been given fast growing seed (the name of seed was not known) and fertilizer which used to get to harvesting stage in good with an output ratio of 80/3. It is very important that these people be given such a kind of seed again, so that they would be able to get something to eat.

-Population: 100 families (about 3500 people)

-Trans. Cost: Afs 2000/saer/day

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat per day (unskilled)

-Poppy : no cultivated area but about 1000 addicts

-Channels : the main channel of this village are Zendeen, Darmadar, Nowabad, Chuksang, Wedeksee, Zubajay, Bezneach, Qazdeh, Degdanaka, and Kluchsenga.

Zendeen and Darmadar are common with Gharanpayan.

Nowabad Channel is washed in several places. 10 m of the channel gets washed in Piran-e-sarehaoz, 20 m in Massondara, 5 m in Lakhlakh-e-pareen, and 6 m in Dagzuk gullies. Chuksan Channel has 50 m intake which gets washed in every flood. Wedeksee Channel gets washed in only one place by a length of 10 m. Zubjay, Bezneach, and Qazdeh Channels are not in bad condition. Degdanaka Channel has a 500 m intake and side walls that gets washed very much. Kluchsenga Channel needs a 6 m super-passage.

If the top most of these channels is made strong and big enough, the water can be diverted form it to the lower channels, so the need of intake for lower channels would be ended.

Annex 1.

-School : the building of Gharan High School has been constructed by the local community in 1967. It has 9 rooms, two of which do not have roof, 5 are ramshackle, and other two are OK. Another classroom with bad condition is out of the campus. Because the old building was small for 12 classes, they have constructed a 4 room building far from the old one. The new building has partly collapsed. As it seems it is very necessary to build a new building in this village.

There are 160 students, out of which 60 are girls, studying in this school. They have 24 teachers including the headmaster and five administration worker and service staff.

Zawadara Village

This village is away from the main route. Because there was not any guide, it was passed with out notice. As the people in Gharan said, there are some problems in that village also.

-Population: 6 families (about 130 people)

Bodardbon and Bodarddara Villages

-Population: 28 families (about 400 people)

-Trans. Cost: Afs 3000/saer/day

-Labour wage: one saer of wheat per day

-Poppy : no poppy

-Channels : there are had been two channels in this village, which were called Dara-e-Bewikan and Dara-e-Janbalaw. These channel are not working now and people use spring water for their irrigation and drinking purposes. The people had plan to work on this channel, but because there was a lot of snow which gave sufficient water, the people didn't need to do that. As the people say if they rehabilitate this channels about 60 jereebs of more land can be watered.

-Other issues: The trails which comes to the village from the main road is not in good condition. It is very tough getting up and down through this path even during summer. The total length is about 3 km.

Annex 1.

The other issue which was considered a lot is the communication path. Going down to Sheghnan, there are a lot of bad sections along the road. The road passes through different king of soil, but in places where it passes through cliffs are very work needy. About 800 to 1000 m of the trail needs very deep cut with a semi-tunnel shape in order to get an easy passage. The transportation cost gets doubled during the winter and that is because of bad trails.

Sheghnan District:

Tebenak Village (Darmarakht)

-**Population:** 3 families (about 50 people)

-**Trans. Cost:**

-**Labour wage:**

-**Poppy** : no poppy

-**Channels** :

-**Other issues:** From Bodardbond to Tebenak there are two cliffs, naming Aoring and Bastiens, crossing the trail. They together are about 400m long, which is the worst section between these two villages. In winter this is the route for the people communicating between Faizabad, Sheghnan, and Darwaz.

Dasht Village (Darmarakht)

-**Population:** 8 families (about 50 people)

-**Trans. Cost:**

-**Labour wage:**

-**Poppy** : no poppy

-**Channel** : Darmarakht Channel is common between Dasht and Dakkhana.

Sheghnan. There are some other groups of people living in Eshkashem who were given land by the government. The influential people in this area have been the Ismailee Padshas (Royal), who are still respected by their people, but powerful Sunnite Commanders have the control over the area.

3. **Communication:** The main motorable road comes from Baharistan (Baharak) to Zeebak center. There, the road goes Northeast to Eshkashem and Wakhan and Southwest to Chitral of Pakistan. The road to Pakistan is in very bad condition. In some places it passes through rivers which block the road during flooding season and some places it gets blocked and destroyed by hill slides. The road bed is not good either.

Zeebak Eshkashem Road is not very bad except a bit of marshy land at lower part of Wijling Valley. It passes through river bed for about 6km, but it is not a major problem unless the water is very much. In some parts it needs some culverts and causeways. WFP has done some work on this road and it seems they have plans to cut a road along the hill side which can be safe from river water, but the work has not been completed yet.

The track between Eshkashem and Sheghnan is not motorable, however a part of it from Eshkashem center to a village called Zeech, part of Eshkashem, was worked on during the tenure of President Daud. Now, that part can be used only by pedestrian and animals. Some sections along this path are very difficult to pass through, even, if one does not have any luggage and it is summer time. In winter there is a high percentage possibility of losing ones life while passing through these sections. The people of Darwaz and Sheghnan have to communicate through this path anyway. It has happened a lot that these people lost their animals and possessiones falling down from high cliffs into the deep Panj River.

There is another highly used track to Sheghnan coming from Baharestan. This is about 90 to 100 km long. It has been worked on by Afghanaid and now it is motorable to some distance. This motorable section starts from Faizabad-Baharestan Road and extends up to the top of the pass at the end part of Shiwa. About 20 km of the road which is not motorable was planned by Afghanaid to be worked on in late 1994. This road can be used only half of the year when there is not snow on the pass. The rest of the time the people have to go through Sheghnan-Eshkashem Road.

4. **Agriculture:** There agricultural situation is miserable in this region. The amount of land and the cold weather in these marginal and mountainous areas has given the people

Annex 1.

Dakkhana Village (Darmarakht Center)

-Population: 50 families (about 1000 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour wage:

-Poppy : no poppy

-Channel : Darmarakht and Uerest Channels were destroyed by the water pressure once in five years, but now they are working well.

Arakht Village (Darmarakht)

-Population: 50 families (about 1500 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour Wage:

-Poppy : no poppy

-Channel : Rajakdasht Channel had been the only main channel watering about 100 jereebs of land. Now the channel is not working and the land gets only rain water which does not have any good productivity.

-Other issues: there is one bridge with 7x2 m deck which was washed this year. The people are not able to work on it, so they should be supported to do this or the work should be done by an agency.

Washtain Village (Darmarakht)

-Population: 56 families (about 1400 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour wage:

-Poppy : no poppy cultivated area

-Channel : Washtain Channel with no major problem

Annex 1.

Alew village (darmarakht)

-Population: 14 families (about 300 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour wage:

-Poppy : no poppy cultivated area

-Channel : Qalatay Channel and Chooshchain are the main channels of the village. Qalatay Channel has no major problem. Chooshchain Channel had been an old channel, which is not working now. People have plan to rebuilt it in the spring.

-School : Darmarakht High School has nine rooms which are Ok, but does not have any doors and windows. The size is also small for 12 classes, according to the people.

Chaugan Tarashan

-Population: 30 families (about 250 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour wage:

-Poppy : no poppy cultivated area

-Channel : no major channel, all sprig water

-School : there is one school which has up to grade six, but the building has three rooms. There are about 60 students and 9 teachers in this school.

Wier Village

Wier is the only village in Sheghnan which has a lot of land. If good agricultural systems are established here, they would be able to produce wheat for most of the district.

-Population: 280 families (about 5500 people)

-Trans. Cost: Afs 1500/saer/day

-Labour wage:

Annex 1.

-Poppy addicts : not any poppy cultivated area, but about 350

-Channels : Darwazi, Wolaiat. and Wierjuned are the main channels of the village.

Darwazi Channel, the biggest channel of the village, used to water about 50 jereebs of land. According to the people, in 1992 Afghanaid started to work on this channel. They enlarged about 3 km of the channel and did some concrete work on its intake and some wash-crosses. The duration of work on this project was set to be three years, but they have worked only for two years and this year which is the last year no work has been done. The intake is located in Robat Gully and the channel is the top most of all three channels. If this channel is rebuilt properly, there won't be any need for other two. Since the time that Afghanaid has done work on it, the channel can not water the land that it used to. The section designed by Afghanaid is 1.5x1.5 m. As the people said, this channel was under work plan once during President Daud and the second time during Dr. Najeeb tenure.

Wolaiat Channel is not in bad condition.

Wierjuned Channel collapses in one section where the bed and the side of the channel is not very strong. The people have repaired it by putting oil barrels. Next time they have put woven wool sheets, but still it collapses in every 10-20 days. The length is about 100m.

Note from a Meeting: 4/9/94

Meeting with Sheghnan Woloswal, and noting his proposal. He mentioned the following places that need work.

-Khoshk Dasht Channel, which in four sections passes over hanging beds. Here retaining wall be made or the rocks should be blasted.

-Dashoor: one of the channels needs about 150 m intake.

-Sheduzh: one of the channels needs about 50 m intake and some explosion into the rooks, because of hanging channels.

-Rahmat High school in center needs some repairing.

-Sheduzh High School has eight rooms for 12 classes.

Annex 1.

-Dehsahr High School needs a new building.

-Gharjween Elementary School needs new a building.

-Chasnood-e-bala Elementary School needs a new building.

-The road from Dehmorghan up to Sheduzh needs to be protected against erosion which has destroyed most part of the road and also a lot of agricultural lands.

Dehshahr Village

-**Population:** 250 families (about 8000 people)

-**Trans. Cost:**

-**Labour wage:** Afs 2000 to 3000 per day (unskilled)

-**Poppy** : no poppy cultivated area

-**Channels** : Teer, Miana, Junban, Chekal, Taga, Barch, Qala, Khadar, Ajarsh, Taj, Teera, Orakhn, Charbagh, and Deshahrdara channels are watering the land in this village.

Junban Channel passes through unstable bed which collapses all the time. As the people say about 1500 m of the channel beginning form the intake has this problem. As they explained the problem, it seems 500 m of concrete side walls and 1000 m of pipe are required.

Miana Channel, as they say, passes adjacent to a cliff. The channel falls apart in this place, so it should be cut through the rocks and some small walls should be built in some parts.

Dehshahrdara Channel was paid by Afghanaid and worked by the people. As the representative says, in one section where the channel crosses a gully they have made a 170 m long wall with 25m height at the center of the gully out of stone without mortar. The flooding has washed the channel in this place. In another section the channel has been taken away by snow slide. In two more places the section needs to be enlarged by blasting the adjacent rocks. The length of these sections are 20 and 50 meters. They said it was the most important channel which could give water for most parts of the village.

-**School** : Dehshahr High School has 533 students out of which 304 are boys and 229 are girls. They have 33

teachers, 3 headmasters, one manager, 6 administration workers and service staff.

The boys go in the morning and the girls in the afternoon. It has ten rooms, so two rooms are mixed grades. The students come form Dehshahr, Sarcheshma, and Wareezh. The building had been for an elementary school, but because of the higher grades they turned it to a high school. They need a bigger building, and because it is close to houses good latrines are needed as well. They have asked the government for a new building, but no response has been given.

Sheduzh Village

-Population: 280 families (about 8500 people)

-Trans. Cost:

-Labour wage: Afs 2000-3000 per day unskilled

-Poppy : no poppy cultivated area, but, according to the people, about 80% addicts

-Channels : Lakhsh, Gharthak, Teerazh, Shendar, Deerazh, Khag, and Khol are the main channel of the village.

Lakhsh Channel starts form Dehshahr gully. It passes a cliff which needs blasting and enlargement. As the representative said, if this channel is enlarged most of the village problems from irrigated land point of view would be solved.

Upper Teerazh Channel starts from a plain section of gully. The channel needs concrete intake of 50 m length with a section of 60x80 cm. In one section where the channel passes a big cliff the people have made the bed from tin sheets and have hung them by cables tied on the top of the cliff. A lot of water gets wasted here. The channel should be repaired in order to avoid such great loses and the problem of frequently repairing. A channel out of stone and concrete needs a lot of work and high retaining walls, but if the rock are blasted the best result will be obtained with little expense. The length to be blasted is about 40 m. In some other section the people has made the bed by putting stone with timbers, but when the get wet it falls a part. To solve this problem pipe should be laid on the bed constructed by the people.

Annex 1.

-School : there had been two high schools in the village one for boys and one for girls, but because of budget problems one was closed down and they made a mix school of boys and girls. The school has about 503 students out of which 129 are girls. 33 teacher including the manager and 5 administration and service staff are working there. The school has two buildings which are about 2 km apart. One is for grades 4 up to 12 and the other one is for grades of one to three. The second building, where two class of each grade are studying, is in very bad condition. There are six rooms some of which have partially collapsed roofs. The flooring is very poor. They requested if a building for a high school is constructed there, the current problem which is lack of good classes would be solved and also they would be able two separate the boys form the girls and make two separate schools.

-Other issues: there is a bridge close to the school at the center of the village. It had been constructed three years ago, but was washed at the beginning of the flooding season this year. The people have made a temporary bridge and they have plan to rebuilt the original one. They say. "if we built the bridge again it might not last for long". They asked if the agencies could help them in making a stronger bridge.

very limited chance to produce enough for themselves. The only place which has good production, a little of which can be exported to other parts of the district, is Center of Eshkashem. There is some land that is used to cultivate wheat.

Because of a very short growing season the people do not have many alternatives. Green beans, gray beans, broad beans, barley, wheat, and potato are the agriculture products. Wheat is little because of weather and potato is not very common. Some of their products are not human food, but cold winter, zero budget, and blocked routs have not given them any other choice. As they say, if one eats the bread made out of gray beans (Patuk), when it is warm, or greasy, or one sleeps in a warm place after eating it, he/she become permanently paralysed.

In the last three years the crops have suffered many kinds of pests. The agricultural production has been so low that the people who had some livestock had to sell most of it. Some of those who didn't have any thing to sell for food left the area and some are planning to leave for Pakistan, Takhar, or Kunduz before the winter comes.

The irrigation systems are not any good either. A lot of the channels get damaged several times a year. Some times they get destroyed right in the time of land irrigation. By the time the channels are rebuilt, most of the crops die because of water shortage. Each village has its own irrigation problem which is described in Annex 1 on the following pages.

5. **Education Infrastructure:** There are school in every four or five villages. The buildings mostly were constructed by the people themselves. Recently Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC) and Pamir Reconstruction Bureau (PRB) has constructed two schools in Zeebak District. In Eshkashem there are two high schools one for girls and one for boys constructed by the government. In Sheghnan there are about eight schools in the district and about half of them were built by the government. There are many other schools that do not have any buildings or they have some ramshackle old buildings constructed by the people. The schools in each village is described in detail (Annex 1.)

6. **Health facilities:** There is not any good governmental health facilities. Zeebak has a clinic which has a big building which is neither complete nor in good condition. There is one clinic in Eshkashem and one in Sheghnan. In Sheghnan the Islamic Government has started to construct a hospital as well. Now, the incomplete hospital building is used by UNDCP as addicts treatment hospital.

7. **Opium:** Zeebak, Eshkashem, and Sheghnan have been famous for their many opium addicts. However, here is not any significant opium production. Very few people know how to cultivate poppy and get opium out of it. They buy opium from other areas of Badakhshan, where there are many expert opium traders who do not have any addicts in their own villages.

In every village 10-50 % of the total population are addicts. These ranges from one year old children to old people. Some of them have become addicts in childhood, when their parents gave them opium because of the their sickness. Some have become addicts when they were in contact with other addicts. Some people say they first started when they were sick and couldn't find any medicine. However, the young generation are not very much willing to follow their elders, still the environment has its affect. A teacher from one of Eshkashem villages reasons, "When people get sick there is no medicine to give them, so what they have got is opium, which is given to the patient. As it cures the pain and they feel recovered, they use it whenever they get sick. A few times use can make them permanent addicts. In a family with addict parents it is obvious that the children will follow their parents. When they get aware of the damages that opium has, it is too late to quit the habit."

An addict who has almost zero income, spends about Afs. 8000 in buying one Tolee (12 gr.) of opium, which is enough for one day and at most two days. There are a lot of addicts, who are ready to stop their habits once they are treated. However, almost all of the addicts were treated by Sayed Mansoor Naderee's medical teams four years ago. After collapse of Dr. Najeeb's government, when the restriction on poppy cultivation ended, the price of opium decreased to Afs. 2000 per Tolee. Many of treated addicts restart their old habits.

8. **Work Season:** Beginning of May to end of October is the season for agricultural work and from June to mid of October for construction work.

C. ZEEBAK

1. **Background:** Zeebak, a poor district, is located in Southeastern Badakhshan and borders Chitral Distict of Pakistan. The road connecting Faizabad, the province capital, to Chitral passes through this district. However, the road gets blocked from mid of fall to mid of Spring, it is a very vital path for Northeastern Afghanistan during

summer when there is problems on the road to Kabul. Most of the traders used this path for import and export. Pakistan had plan to have connection to Central Asia through this road, which has been surveyed by Pakistani Engineers, according to the people of Zeebak.

2. **Villages:** Zeebak has 21 village which are, Sangleech, Eskatul, Takeea, Farooq, Flakhmadi, Dasht-e-robat, Kolalan, Degul, Gulkhana, Zeebak, Kholkhan, Nowabad, Shenguk, Kazdan, Dahstikhan, Dand, Raid Khord, Zarkhan, Razrock, Gharaib, and Wairz. Some of these villages are consisting of smaller villages. Most of these villages have been visited and the following information has been obtained.

D. ESHKASHEM DISTRICT

1. **Background:** Eshkashem, sharing a border with Tajikistan, is also one of the poor distant villages in Badakhshan, but it has more agricultural land than Zeebak and Sheghnan. In the last three years it has suffered the same as other parts of the province. A lot of agricultural diseases has resulted no satisfactory product even to feed the people of Eshkashem in the last three years, however, the people in other districts say that they used to buy wheat from Eshkashem. In the governmental organizations the people have not been paid for about a year. Eshkashem has about 35 villages some of which have been visited and the information obtained is presented on the coming pages. The following are Eshkashem's villages.

2. **Villages:** Surkhdara, Bazgeer, Khushpak, Rood, Shual, Neechem, Gaundara, Gelysuk, Khushpak-e-Eshkashem, Ashtruk, Cheshkhan, Skamool, Kangorak, Kundkad, Qazdeh, Zargaran, Sayad, Darwand, Bazar, Bahar, Seekhch, Bashend, Khermanee, Osas, Terbad, Aingardeh, Reewareech, Sarjangal, Yakhdorok, Zeech, Walazh, Ashdew, Andazh, Gharan. There are about 1100 houses in all of the district. Most of the villages are located around the center of the district where a lot of agricultural land is available, and there is a lot of governmental land as well.

E. SHEGHNAN DISTRICT

1. **Background:** Sheghnan, a district with very limited amount of land, is also a poor district in east of Badakhshan. It lies on west of Tajikistan and Afghanistan border. It is surrounded by high mountains and river. The valley where all of Sheghnan villages lie on extends from North to South. The weather is cold there.

There are a lot of educated people in the district. As they say they have more than 80% literate people, but there are very few with higher education. Most of them are high school graduates. The reason, it seems to be, that they have a lot educated people and schools is shortage of land. Most of the people do not have any thing to do so they had to go to school in order to make [illegible] careers. As most of the graduates became teachers, many more became interested to school. That has caused the number of schools to increase. There are eight high schools and many elementary school in the district.

Now, when there is no salary, the people, who do not have any other sort of income, are living in very bad condition. There are a lot of people who do not have much to eat. The food which is eaten through out of the year is mulberry. The number of the people in the village has increased, but the amount of production has done no prosperity.

The only place in the district that has some land is Weir Village. The other villages have very limited amount land. They have small orchards of apricot and mulberry from which they can make some money and their winter food. People from other areas come to Sheghnan to buy dry fruit.

It is very essential to establish small factories and improve handicrafts. Vocational education would have good results.

2. Villages: There are about 14 villages in the district some of which are consisting of smaller villages. The following are the main villages of the district.

Darmarakht, Jawgantrashan, Wier, Arjween, Bashoor, Dehmorghan, Sarcheshma, Dehshahr, Sheduzh, Chasnood-e-bala, Robat, Chasnood-e-payan, Shaikheen, Cawaid, and Pegeer.

F. Summary

Zeebak, Eshkashem, and Seghnan locating in east of Badakhshan are three poor remote districts of Badakhshan. The inhabitants are Ismailee Shiite who live on the hill sides of the marginal valleys. The area is controlled by Mujahideen Commanders who have specific regions under their control.

There is only one motorable road in this area which is extended form Wakhan to Sanglich which then is connected to Pakistan. The road is intercepted by a motorable road from Baharak.

The shortage of land and early snow fall has not given the people the chance to produce more. The crops suffer many kind of pests. The people have to grow the type of crops which can give early harvested and withstand the crop disease, even if the crop is not suitable for food.

There are some schools with old buildings, most of which have been built by the local people. However, the teacher do not get proper salary, the schools are open and the children attend the school every morning.

Opium has damaged the society a lot. About 50% of the population are opium addicts. The addicts range from small children to old people. All most all of their income is spent on opium which is bought form other areas of Badakhshan.

G. Recommendations:

It is very essential that development activities be carried out in this region. The main sectors to be developed is agriculture, education, communication. For long term development it is necessary to provide vocational training facilities for young people. In Sheghnan as the number of educated people is very great among men and women, most of whom do not have any job, vocational training will give a very good result and if marketing facilities are provided it will have a great impact on the their economy.

There are problems in every village of the districts. Most of these problem if solved would bring changes in living situation of the local community. The detailed information about the villages is contained in Annex 1.

Zeebak District:

Eskatul Village

-Population: 58 families (about 450 people)

-Poppy : about 5% of total cultivated area, but about 60 % addicts

-Trns. cost: Baharak, Afs 6000/saer by donkey and Afs 1800/saer by truck.

-Labor wage: Afs 4000/per day (as given at Farooq School)

-Channels : Skeduz Channel waters some land on a hill side. It is very small channel, with very little land under irrigation. The length is about 600 meters, first 30m of which passes over hard rocks. It does not have any intake. They put wood and stone on a line on the hard sloppy rock to divert the water into the channel. It is not very efficient and gets destroyed very often and the land are left without water until they rebuild it. If the first 30 m, where there is not any channel but a temporary stone wall, is cut into the rock a major problem of land owners would be solved.

A new channel is requested by the people to be aligned and opened. As they pointed, the land is on the top of a hill. They say it needs a 3km long channel and if this is done most of the people's food problems would be solved.

-School: The children go to Farooq school which is about an hour walk from the village.

Takeea Village

-Population: 13 families

-Trans. Cost: Baharak, Afs 6000/saer by donkey and Afs 1800/saer by truck

-Poppy : was not seen

-Labour wage: Afs 4000/per day (unskilled)

-Channels : no big and major channel, but there is one bridge one Sangleech river that people asked for its construction out of concrete. This bridge is only for the people of Takeea and now the bridge is in good condition.

-School : the children go to Farooq village

Annex 1.

Dasht-e-robat Village

-**Population:** 12 families (about 280 people)

-**Rent** : Baharak, Afs 4000/saer by donkey

-**Labour wage:** Afs 4000/day (unskilled)

-**Poppy** : less than 1% of total cultivated area

-**Channels** : There is a channel coming from a spring called, Sar-e-Sale. In the Summer, however, 1/2 of the water penetrates, the channel can give drinking water to the village and irrigate about 50 jereebs of land. In other seasons the water volume is not very much, so all of the water penetrates. The first 400 m length of the channel which lies along the bed of a gully having two month flooding season. The rest of the channel which is about 800m flows over gravelly land where there is no flooding. At the peak time the spring gives about 10 lit/sec of water at the top section out of which 3 to 4 lit/sec flow gets to the end section of the channel. When the water dries, the villager have to get their drinking water from the river which is about 15 min down hill from the village, a great trouble in winter. The solution is to lay 50 cm diameter pre-cast concrete pipe on the first 400 meters of the channel bed and semicircular open pre-cast beds on the rest of the channel.

Degul Village

-**Population:** 12 families

The village was not visited but a bridge, in about six kilometers from Zeebak, which is on the way to the village was seen. This year the bridge was washed for the first time in the last 20 years. It is used by the people from Degul who want to go to Zeebak and Baharak, by Zeebak villager who have land in Degul, by people who get their fuel from Degul, and by some people who walk to Pakistan using this short cut in summer only.
Shah-e- Zeebak asked if the committee could only build them strong concrete support or piles. They will make the wooden deck by themselves. The span is 10 m.

NORWEGIAN AFGHANISTAN COMMITTEE (NAC)

BADAKHSHAN PROGRAM

BASELINE SURVEY OF ZEEBAK, ESHKASHEM, & SHEGHNAN DISTRICTS

SURVEYED BY : SAYED MUKHTAR HOMAM

SURVEY DATE : 25/8/94 TO 10/9/94